

THE STORY
of
ZIONIST ESPIONAGE
IN EGYPT

THE STORY OF ZIONISM IN EGYPT.

Foreward.

The trial of the thirteen prisoners before the Military court on charges of sabotage sheds new light on Israel's attitude towards Egypt and the crimes planned against this country.

While the Israelis talk of peace with the Arab world, they not only break the armistice by their almost daily assaults, but they go further — they recruit hundreds of agents (financed through the international system of begging which Israel has invented and brought to an art) and disperse them throughout the Arab world to commit acts of sabotage, destroying the lives of innocent people to make it appear that security and peace are not well established in the Middle East

The recent outrages committed in Egypt prove that a great number of incidents once considered too insignificant to deserve state action, were, in fact, instigated by Zionist agents to give the impression that the Government of Egypt is incapable of maintaining law and order.

It is interesting to notice, however, that the accused have maintained that they are of Egyptian nationality and that Egypt is their home and mother country. They thought that by so doing they would win public opinion to their side.

It may be true that they are Egyptians, but public opinion in Egypt has proved time and again most indignant towards those who commit violent acts and disturb the peace. Neither can it forget that during the Palestine War the Jews in Egypt were not interned or even considered enemy aliens. Far from giving them the treatment they are used to in Europe, they were not deprived of their civil rights or nationality. Could it be that Egypt's attitude was not the



Zionist Spies were
tried by a special Military Court

right one? We had hoped that the Jews might remember that Egypt, throughout its history, has been the shelter of persecuted Jews — no matter where they came from. But the Israelis have always been known to forget good deeds whenever they feel that their position has become secure.

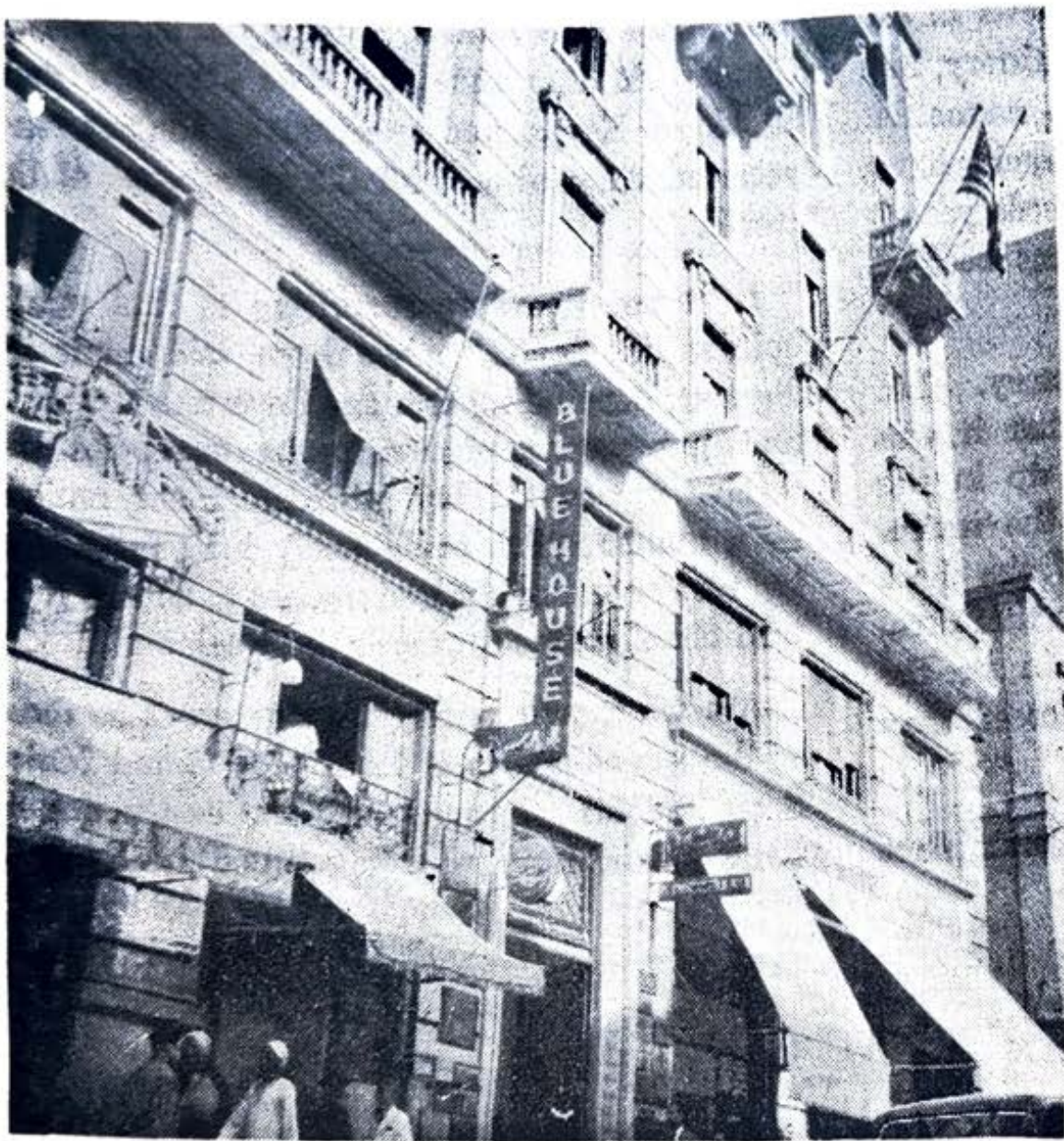
Let us not delve into ancient history. Let us remind the Jews of the world that it was Egypt, and Egypt alone, who stood up in the United Nations in 1946 demanding the immediate cessation of the persecution of the Jews and the provision by appropriate laws that atrocities of that kind could never again be the plight of a people, no matter what creed they profess.

Let us not forget either that that took place

while Israel was actually waging war on the Arab States. At that time the Jews expressed their thanks to Egypt, and telegrams of support were received from almost all the synagogues of the world.

It is not therefore surprising to find public opinion in Egypt, as we have said, most indignant, demanding that the Government should make an example of those professional spies who receive money to play mischief among nations — a matter which could easily have far reaching results and might lead nations to change their traditional attitude towards the weak and needy.

Are we to wait until crimes as grave as those of the assassinations of Lord Moyne and Major Scott and his colleagues, and the destruction of King David Hotel, are committed in Egypt ?



United States Information Bureau
attempt was made to blow it up.

SABOTAGE.

About the beginning of July 1954 there was every indication that the Anglo-Egyptian negotiations were coming to a successful end, and both the London and Cairo broadcasting stations announced that Egypt was at last achieving her aims after seventy years of strife.

Then suddenly a bomb was thrown at the American Embassy in Cairo. At the same time another was thrown at the American Information Bureau at Alexandria. Why were bombs thrown at that critical moment? Who would do such an act? If the aim of the assailants was to force Great Britain to accept Egypt's views on complete evacuation, then why didn't they throw their bombs at the British Embassy ?

To solve these riddles the police began to investigate all previous incidents.

The Israeli papers and radio continually stated that Britain would make the biggest mistake in its history if it agreed to the evacuation of the Suez Canal Zone. Night and day they called upon the British troops to remain in Egypt to protect the foreigners — thereby assuming that the Egyptians, once left to their own, would become inhuman.

The Egyptian police reopened the cases of the three bombs which exploded in the General Post Office in Alexandria on the 2nd of July 1954, and that of Cinema Rio (Alexandria), from which a man was seen running away with his clothes on fire. A policeman caught the man and found that the fire came out of his left pocket in which he had a spectacles case packed with magnesium and aluminium powder.



Not a spectacle case ! but an incendiary
bomb by which the Zionists made an
abortive attempt to fire Alexandria.

ARRESTS

The same chemicals were used in the cases of the Post Office and the American Information Bureaux. Thus the police suspected this man of being a member of the gang responsible for these outrages. The man arrested, a certain Philip Natasson, 21 years old, is stateless although born in Egypt. Two boxes full of explosives were found in his flat. He confessed that two friends of his, Victor Levy and Robert Dassa, had collaborated with him in the Post Office and Information Bureaux bombing incidents at Cairo and Alexandria.

The three men were therefore detained. Dassa alone denied all knowledge of the crimes, and maintained that the inflammable chemicals found in his flat belonged to a man called George, who had left them there and was to collect them later on. But when confronted with his two conspira-

tors he collapsed and confessed adding that on the night Natasson was arrested, Victor Levy was supposed to place a bomb in the Metro cinema at Alexandria, while he himself was to bomb the Rivoli and Radio cinemas at Cairo. But since he could not book seats at the Metro, as soon as he saw Natasson arrested, he ran away and threw the bomb he had in the sea. All the men alleged that they threw these bombs because they did not like the Americans and British, and that they regretted having had no opportunity to destroy the American Embassy and British offices. Natasson declared that their antagonism towards America and Britain was due to these countries' action in starting war in Korea and Indo-China. For this reason they threw bombs at the American owned cinemas (Amir and Metro).

Victor Levy's statement was different. His action, he said, was designed to drive the British army out of Egypt "because it caused great harm to Egypt".

Robert Dassa maintained that he wished to



Cinema Rio, at Alexandria: It is here that the Zionist spy Philip Natanson was arrested while he was trying to escape.

show England that her army was unwanted and that the Egyptians meant to drive them out by force.

On the 23rd of July, Egypt's national day, the police were on the alert, and they found two bombs at the Rivoli and the Radio cinemas before they exploded.

The search at the flats of the arrested led to the discovery of films containing a cipher code, a complete wireless transmitting unit, a wireless receiver, a number of loaded shells ready for use, and seven negative films containing chemical formulae for explosives and incendiaries.

It transpired that the three men arrested had an accomplice named Samuel Azar, at first he denied any connection with the accused, in spite of the fact that he shared their flat at Ramleh square, Alexandria. When he was questioned more closely and confronted with his three associates, he admitted his guilt and said that he went to Cairo with Robert Dassa to take part in the activities there. He also added that, some

time earlier, he had left for France with the other three. The investigator therefore worked on the assumption that they must be in contact with some head-quarters abroad, especially when intercepted letters referred to "the flat" and an inquiry about a man called "Paul", who sounded to be a responsible person.

At the preliminary enquiry, the accused pretended that they were "patriots" and that they had committed their crimes only out of desire to embarrass the British and the American and compel them to leave Egypt. They also tried to lead the investigator to believe that their organization was a communist one.

But the authorities soon realized that the motive behind the crimes was far from being communistic since their formation and tactics had nothing in common with those of the communists, and that all the accused were Jewish, a fact which seemed to establish that the gang was Zionist. The accused pretended to be communists only to avoid the punishment for espionage.

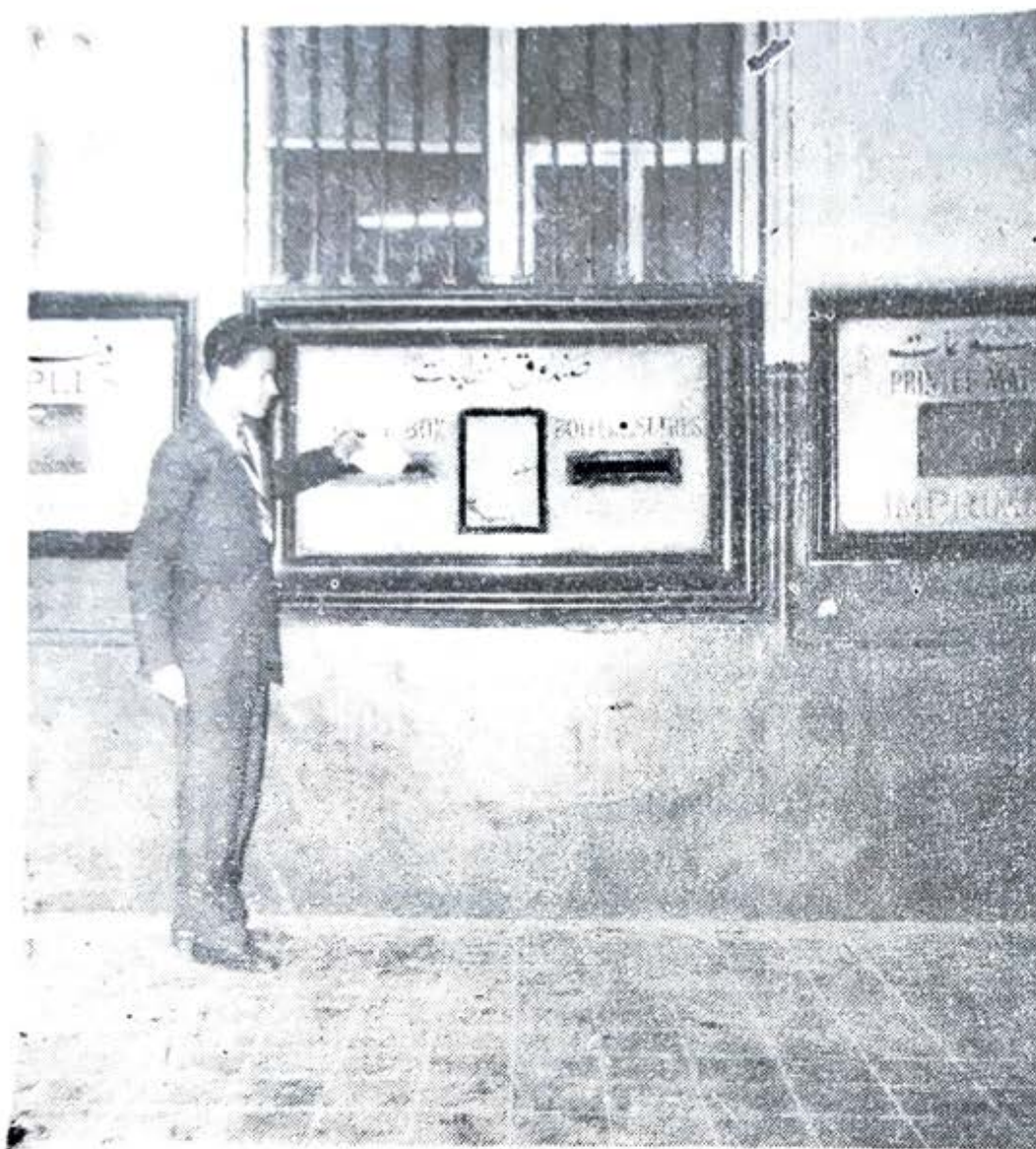
Inquiries continued for the period of six weeks during which many young men and women were interrogated and detained. They proved shrewd and most dangerous. Many of them, including Marcelle, tried to commit suicide whenever they had an opportunity to do so.

Extensive inquiries revealed that the leader of the organization was a colonel in the Israeli army called "Ibram Dar", who assumed the name of "John Darling". He entered Egypt with a British passport, as a commercial agent for a British firm of electrical equipment. Afterwards, investigation showed that he was an Israeli from Yemen who immigrated to Israel and lived in the Jewish camps during the last World War. Besides being an agent he was a member of the high committee of Israeli collective farms (known as "Kypot") and directed Israeli activities abroad. He travelled throughout the world in an effort to recruit young Israelis to the service of Israel.

John Darling did not work alone. He was in touch with agents and collaborators in the European Capitals particularly in Paris. He first

came to Egypt in 1951 and made friends with a Jewish physician called Saadia who was the head of an organization arranging the emigration of Jews to Israel for which he left later and never returned back. In Egypt, Dr. Saadia helped John Darling in carrying out his plans. He introduced him to Dr. Moussa Lieto Massoud who started forming his ring of fanatical young Zionists, whom he supplied with large sums of money. Once John Darling made sure of his gang he left Egypt and his German friend Max Bennett took charge. Max proved to have had previous experience in espionage. He came to Egypt as the representative of a German factory for making artificial limbs for war victims.

Bennett started by contacting a young Jewish woman (daughter of a Yugoslav father and a Turkish mother) called Victorine Nino, known as Marcelle; she is 24, and was employed in a British import-export firm in Cairo. John Darling appointed this glamorous agent as the secretary of his organization. Bennett, afterwards, used her as liaison between the Cairo and the Alexan-

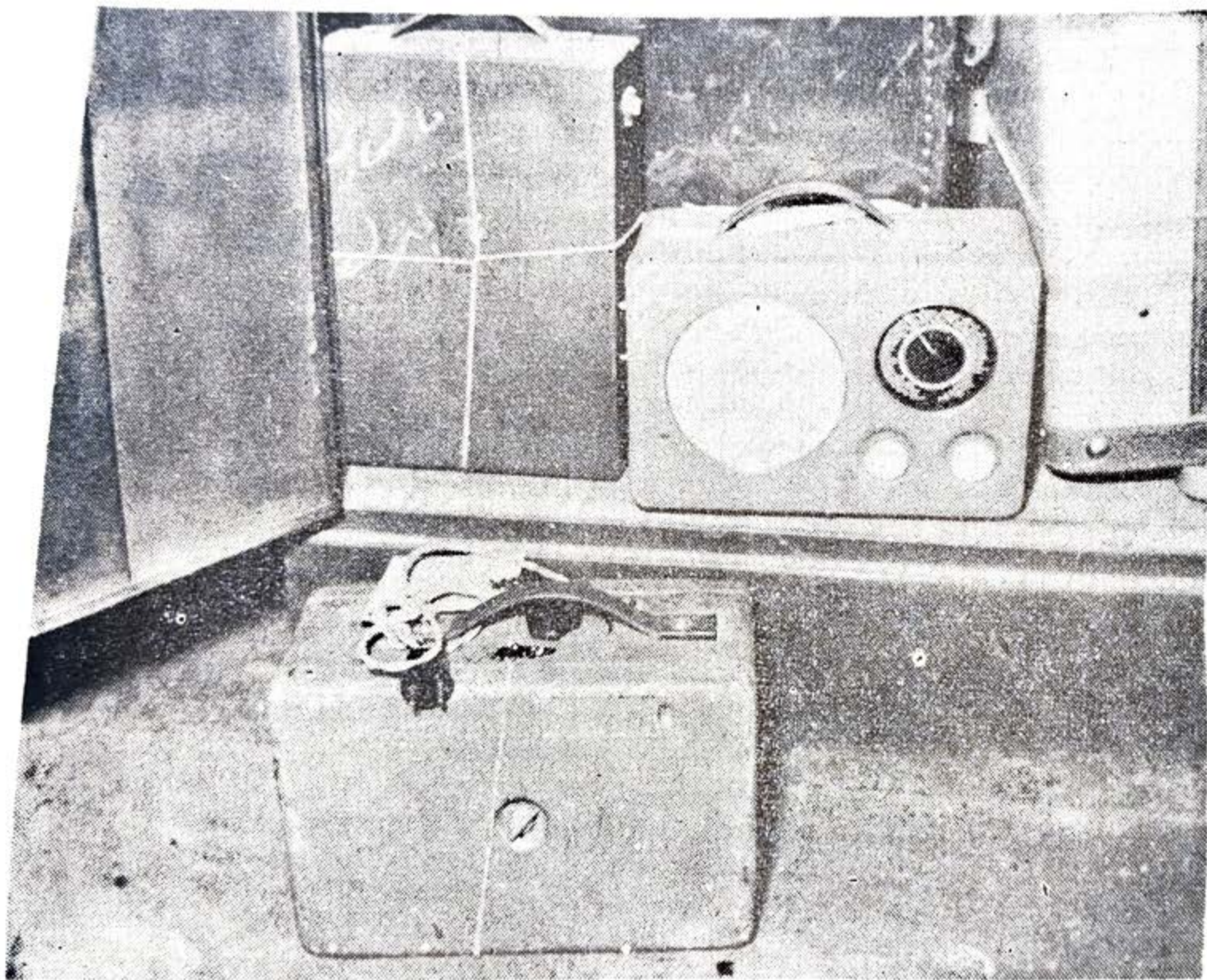


*The Post Office where the Zionist gang
planted their explosives.*

dria branches, and subsequently, she became liaison between the organization in Egypt and John Darling in Israel; it was through her that Bennett used to contact most of the members of the organization. She also recruited new

members.

During the interrogation of Marcelle, the body of another conspirator, who had hanged himself with a wire, was found in her Cairo flat.



Receiving and transmitting sets used by the Zionists for their criminal purpose.

INTERNATIONAL ZIONISM

IN EGYPT

When Bennett came to Egypt from Israel, he was accompanied by a German called Paul Frank, whose function was to coach the members of the organization in the latest methods of preparing incendiary bombs. He planned the schemes of sabotage and chose the positions of action. When Paul Frank sensed that he was under observation, he dismantled the wireless transmitters which the organization kept in Cairo and Alexandria (parts of them were found in the members' houses) and left for Italy. He had previously discussed with Bennett a plan for putting up a large factory for the production of bombs.

The enquiry revealed that John Darling liberally rewarded his collaborators especially during

the early days of their membership. Later they were paid monthly salaries, which they admitted were generous. The money was supplied by Israel through Darling and later through Bennett.

The organization provided its members with seven richly furnished flats, in Cairo and Alexandria, some of which were to be used as lodgings, and the others as clandestine meeting places.

The members confessed, further, that instructions came either from Israel or from Darling in France, and were received in letters written in invisible ink. Instructions were also given through special wireless receivers.

Victor Levy testified that the first flat which was discovered upon his arrest contained a long range wireless transmitter. This transmitter was not found in the search. It was learnt later that Samuel Cezar took away both it and the receiving set when he read about the arrests of his friends in the newspapers. To get rid of these two sets he dumped them into the sea.

حريصاً على نفسه في كل شيء
 من أجل أن لا يترك الجماعة على ما هي عليه
 ثم أودعها في الجاني
 صديقاً له أعز
 ... الذين وضعوا آخراً
 صديقاً له
 ... أنواله وأخيراً

رأيت الحضر على ذلك في تاريخه حيث كانت السيرة
 ونزول العودة وبعثهم بما إذا كان المقصود هو ما هو
 جعله الاستعدادية من بعده

افتتح المحضر في يوم الثلاثاء ١٩٥٤
 بمبنى السجدة المرجح
 بالرسالة السابقة

حيث أن من طاعة من عاجزة العاطفة أنه الكسوف
 مبدعاً ما هو من رحل من الاستعدادية مع المصنفين
 وفاة أودع السجدة المرجح . وعليه قرأنا الدستور إلى
 المطالب الذي من حيث لستأله . فاستلظ صحة السجدة
 نأية أمه الدولة والسجدة المرجح الدول إلى مقر المجمع
 فبشأن ذلك افتتح المحضر
 ردعوا المقوم وصح حاشي في العقد الثاني عشر
 "١٩٥٤" من حيث يكون هناك الجسم الجديد الأول
 يردده اللوحة الأولى فبشأن . وقد أحاطوا على ما هو
 المسند إليه من طاعة فأنه . وعليه فأنشأه حزب

Signature of Max Bennett at the foot of his statement in which he confessed that John Darling gave him to understand that the purpose underlying the formation of the gang in Egypt was to create a state of chaos

Samuel Azar led the investigator to Meyer Meahas, who financed the organization. Meahas, however, denied giving financial aid and said that, according to strict instructions of the organization, he kept only a few hundred pounds, which John Darling consigned to him for the payment of salaries and other running expenses.

Testimonies of the accused also proved that the measurer had received from John Darling L.E. 50 to cover the cost of the bomb factory which Hul Frank had planned before his escape to Italy. Meahas squandered the money and kept finding excuses until the ring was caught.

Dr. Moussa Lieta Marzouk testified that when he brought one of the hospital patients to France, John Darling preceded him and reserved a room for him in Paris. Darling asked him not to leave the room. When he asked the reason for such treatment, Darling told him that since he had agreed to do espionage work he should never ask about the reasons for any order he received nor argue about it.

After nearly a week of confinement in the room, John suddenly ordered Moussa to proceed to Israel and supplied him with the necessary documents.

The system of sending members of the organization to Israel for training before going back to Egypt was as follows: The member left his Egyptian passport with the Israeli Consulate in Paris, which supplied him with a ticket to Israel, and on his return, the Israeli Consulate gave him back his Egyptian passport, which have no Israeli visa.

Arriving at Tel-Aviv, Dr. Marzouk was put in the charge of a Miss Rahel, who worked in the Wireless Institute and Cipher-Code Service of the Israeli Forces. She gave him instruction in those two branches for six months. He then went back to Paris and from there to Cairo to wait for instructions. When he came to Egypt he was appointed head of the Cairo branch of the organization replacing Marcelle, who was then acting head in Bennett's place.



Murder and sabotage... Keynote of Zionist policy!...

Investigations also disclosed that this Zionist organization made use of the most up-to-date techniques and instruments for terrorist actions, espionage and propaganda.

Incidentally, Victor Levy, head of the Alexandria branch, had in his possession a unique wireless set. Repeated careful search of his flat failed to locate the set until, on a casual visit, the investigator opened a large book on his desk. In it there was a cavity in which the set was concealed.

When the first flat (the one used as headquarters) was searched, a wireless aerial was discovered placed in a north-to-south direction. Wireless experts reported that it was so placed

to relay from east-to-west i.e., from Israel to Libya.

Another apparatus discovered was an automatic distributor for the release of leaflets by means of a time-device. This apparatus was used to spread Israeli propaganda and sabotage instructions.

The latter activity was carried out by Dr. Marzouk assisted by Meyer Youssef Zaafaran, an agricultural engineer who was asked to go to Israel for training but refused. Max tried to persuade him by money and threats. Finally he disappeared to escape punishment by his fellow-members.

مع جواسيس اسرائيل في السجن

قام «المصور» بجولة في السجون التي يتنزل فيها الجواسيس الصهيونيون الصغرى، للوقوف على القاطلة التي يقبضها ختاعلوراها. وتنزل هؤلاء الجواسيس في ثلاثة سجون، فحقيق فيكتوريين أو مارسل في سجن مصر، وينزل مايو زعلاني وسيزار كوهن ومابر ميوجلي وروبير ناسا في سجن العطية بينما يقبض ليو مروزوف وفيليب نانتسون والمي نعيم وفكتورليني وعقارب سجن الاستئناف



The spies at prison: From left to right, Victor Levy, Mayer Miohas, Dr. Moses Lieto Marzouk. Another evidence of the good treatment they get in prison. (Photo of "Al Mussawar" on the 7/1/1955).

هفتن یرید هستم

[illegible]

السقطب المخرج . . .

[illegible]

البجاسوس الغامض فنانا البجاسوس الغامض
الطبيب بالسرابة وشم

[illegible]

MINISTER OF INTERIOR'S STATEMENT

When the enquiry was completed and all the members of the organization — except John Darling — were detained, Lieut. Col. Zakaria Moheieddine held a press conference on October 5th, 1954, in which he exposed the activities of the organization.

“The Israeli Intelligence formed a net of espionage and sabotage in Egypt through some leftist Zionists. The organization began operating when it realized the possibility of the evacuation of the Suez Canal. Its aim was to collect military and political information about Egypt and to create disturbances at the appropriate moment, thereby producing a state of chaos.”

The Minister mentioned all the destructive acts carried out by the murderous gang in Cairo and Alexandria, and said that investigations had

shown that some of the Egyptian Jews who were approached by the organization to serve their mischievous ends refused, and that Egyptian Jews did not want to work against Egypt. Nevertheless some were forced by the gang, who threatened to blackmail them and accused them in turn of espionage.

The Minister added that the leader of this Zionist organization had admitted that the Egyptian Jews are the only Jews in the world who refused collaboration with Israel.

The following are the names of the thirteen spies who were proved to be members of the organization :

1. — Ibram Dar alias John Darling : an officer in the Israeli Army.
2. — Moussa Lieta Marzouk : a physician in the Israeli Hospital at Cairo.
3. — Samuel Bakhour Azar : a school teacher.



Cesar Cohen, one of the spies, is seen in the photograph above. He is sitting at his desk in the prison, looking at the papers he has written.



Dr. Moses Lieto Marzouk, an Arab doctor, is seen in the photograph above. He is sitting at his desk in the prison, looking at the papers he has written.



Philip Natanson, an Arab doctor, is seen in the photograph above. He is sitting at his desk in the prison, looking at the papers he has written.



Samuel Azar, an Arab doctor, is seen in the photograph above. He is sitting at his desk in the prison, looking at the papers he has written.



Elie Jacob Naim, an Arab doctor, is seen in the photograph above. He is sitting at his desk in the prison, looking at the papers he has written.



Meyer Zaafaran, an Arab doctor, is seen in the photograph above. He is sitting at his desk in the prison, looking at the papers he has written.

The Zionist spies in prison: They told the Correspondent of "Image" of the good treatment they received in prison. ("Images" magazine of January 8th. 1955). From left to right: Cesar Cohen, Dr. Moses Lieto Marzouk, Philip Natanson, Samuel Azar, Elie Jacob Naim and Meyer Zaafaran.

4. — Victor Moïse Levy : salesman.
5. — Victorine Nino, known as Marcelle : an employee in an English firm at Heliopolis.
6. — Max Bennett : an officer in the Israeli Army and an employee in the Anglo-Egyptian Motors Company.
7. — Paul Frank : escaped.
8. — Philip Herman Natasson : a commercial agent.
9. — Robert Nassim Dassa : commercial clerk.
10. — Ely Jacob : an employee at Schwartz Company.
11. — Mayer Joseph Zaafaran : architect.
12. — Mayer Samuel Messiukas : a commercial agent.
13. — Cesar Joseph Cohen : an employee at Zilkha Bank.

The first was accused of inciting and participating in a criminal pact, the purpose of which was to bring about a state of disorder. He formed two groups : one in Alexandria and one in Cairo. Both took orders from Israel in whose army he was a member. Those two groups communicated with Israel by means of wireless transmitters and receivers. They also made a factory for producing explosives which they used in acts of sabotage.

The second person was accused of being the leader of the Cairo group of Zionists. The third was the leader of the Alexandria branch until it was handed over to the fourth. The fifth, sixth, and seventh were accused of undertaking the secretarial and financial work for the organization. The eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth were accused of taking an active part in this criminal pact. They were all accused of working for Israel and divulging secret information about Egypt.

All the accused admitted the charges against them.

Victor Levy admitted that he joined the organization and went to Israel, where he was trained in espionage and wireless work. On his return he rented a flat in the name of Samuel Bakhour Azar and used it as a headquarter for the organization. He also admitted that he threw incendiary bombs.

Doctor Moussa Leito Marzouk admitted that he went to Israel at the organization's expense and that there he studied wireless operations. On his return he was appointed leader of the Cairo branch.

Robert Nessim Dassa admitted all the accusations of his conspirators. He also admitted that he, Philip Natasson and Victor Levy had visited Israel and that he had taken part in the incendiary bomb incidents.

Samuel Bakhour Azar admitted that he was leader of the Alexandria branch and that he received money from John Darling to spend on the organization's activities. He also confessed that Meyer Meahas received L.E. 500 from him to build a bomb factory.

Philip Natasson admitted that he was a member of the organization and that he participated in throwing the bombs in Alexandria and Cairo. He also admitted that he owned the chemicals found in his flat and that he had two especially fitted up rooms, one for preparing the bombs used in sabotage, and the other for photographic purposes.

Max Bennett confessed that he used to work in the Zionist agencies in Italy and Iran and was later sent to Egypt to supervise the work of the organization after John Darling's departure, that he undertook to carry out sabotage in Egypt, and that he was to be promoted to the rank of Major in the Israeli Army. He showed the Egyptian authorities the wireless set which he had concealed in an oil can in his car. A copy of a full report sent by him to Israel on the political, economic and internal state of Egypt was found in his possession.

In his confessions Mayer Yussef Zaafran said that he joined the organization to make propa-

ganda for Israel, and that John Darling had repeatedly asked him to go to Israel but he had refused.

Samuel Azar, Ely Jacob and Cesar Yussef Cohen admitted their membership of the organization. They also admitted receiving large sums of money from John Darling, Marcelle and Dr. Marzouk for their services.

In her confession Marcelle stated that she joined the organization in order to serve Israel. She gave the names of all the members in both the Cairo and Alexandria branches. She admitted being the link between both branches of the organization, and said that she had received thousands of pounds to spend on both branches. She had been ordered to prepare a detailed map of all the military objectives in Egypt. Dr. Moussa made the map and she sent it to Israel.

STATEMENTS

The following statements were made by the accused during the trial:

Victor Levy : "I've been deceived. Now I regret everything and will never do it again."

Philip Natasson : "Egypt is my country, I regret everything. I worked against Egypt because their influence upon me was enormous."

Dr. Moussa Marzouk : "It never occurred to me when I joined this organization that harm will be done to anyone, or to Egypt, because whatever feelings there may be between the Jews of Egypt and Israel, the Jew who lives all his life in Egypt can never do such things."

Robert Dassa : "I have never, at any time, intended to do any harm to Egypt, because I spent all my life in Alexandria, and Egypt is the home of all my family."

Elie Naim : "If I knew that they were going to do anything against Egypt, I would never have worked with them. I was born here and I cannot do any mischief to Egypt, for Egypt is my country."

Mayer Zaafran : "The Egyptians are the most good natured people in the world."

Marcelle expressed her remorse, saying that the lure of money had been too much for her.

Investigations show that the financial position of every member of the organization was suddenly improved. The ability to travel abroad, to rent more than one flat at a time, and to live comfortably indicate the type of temptation offered them.

تتمتع بغيره
تتمتع بغيره
تتمتع بغيره

[illegible]

کیرکین

تمت الايراد
مستند

Signature of Robert Nessim Dassa at the foot of his statement in which he confessed planting explosives in both Cinema Rivoli and Cinema Radio.

CONCLUSION

The confessions of the accused show that they committed their crimes against Egypt for the following reasons :

1. — To undermine the Anglo-Egyptian negotiations.
2. — To create a breach between America and Egypt.
3. — To instigate disturbances against the Egyptian Government.

The confessions also reveal that :

1. — The accused were taught the elements of Zionism and the principles of espionage, sabotage and terrorism in Israel.
2. — The Israeli organisation which operated in Egypt, began its activities in 1951.

3. — The accused are not Egyptians in the true sense of the word, in spite of the fact that some of them were born in Egypt. Since they belong to families of non-Egyptian nationality.

Max Bennett

In the capitals of the Arab states there are shops which do not apparently do any business and no one knows how their owners can even pay the rent. No one cares and no one is inquisitive enough to inquire. Every now and then some one goes in, but he does not look at the merchandise; he merely talks quietly with the owner and then goes out again.

In Teheran there was once such a shop, selling rugs. The young owner looked kind and interested in promoting his business. Nobody realized that he was the head of the Zionist organization which carried out acts of sabotage. The power of Israel comes by weakening the Arabs.

Bennett opened small shops only to divert at-

tention from his underhand dealings. He opened one in Baghdad and then another in Egypt.

In Egypt Max Bennett died by his own hand when he learned that Egypt is the grave of Zionists and Zionism.

Bennett was a Jew of Russian origin and of British nationality. He was an example of how Israelis form a spiderweb of Zionism without religion or ideals, striving to do the greatest possible harm to the Middle East. He was the representative and leader of Zionism in Egypt. His aim was to bring about a state of chaos and disorder profitable to Israel.

Here are extracts from his statement at the enquiry made in the presence of his English lawyer Mr. George Wilson. It reveals the character common to the Zionists.

Bennett was born near Cologne in Germany of a Jewish father and a Catholic mother. He was a qualified electrician. In 1949 he married a rich English girl called Jean and named his son Midel.

In Egypt he was the advisor of the Anglo-

Egyptian Motors Company. He spoke English, French and some Arabic, and was a member of the Gezira Sporting Club, where he made the acquaintance of Egyptian members and studied their attitudes and thoughts. He had come to Egypt twice before. In 1953 he was an engineer with Ford's and a year before worked with a company for supplying artificial limbs.

At the enquiry he said that he had come to Egypt to work for Israel. He began his work in 1951 in Germany, where he met John Darling. Darling was carrying out Zionist work in Egypt and told Bennett to go there to join the Zionist organization.

Darling gave him the aliases of the other members and the telephone number of a girl called Claude who would explain to him everything about the organization. In 1953 Max met Claude at the Bigel in Cairo. She told him that there were two parts to their work: firstly to spy and do sabotage work; secondly to train Jewish youths in the Arab states to become agents for Israel. In Israel Bennett was a pilot and was

to be promoted, provided his work in Egypt was successful to the rank of Major in the Israeli Air Force.

Bennett entered Egypt with three wireless sets, one for himself and two for the organization. He taught Marcelle and other members "Piramaron" or invisible writing.

When Bennett decided to commit suicide he wrote a letter to his wife in which he said :

Dearest,

.....There is no hope of release. My sentence will be from 5 to 15 years and I cannot stand this either spiritually or physically. You must get married after my death and provide Midel with a father. I hope that your life with your new husband will be like the life we led together. You must plant a tree in my name on my birthday in our garden. Let your relationship with the family continue to be on a good basis.....

Max Bennett.

Some people say that Max Bennett committed suicide to avoid a public confession in court. He never thought that his confessions at the enquiry

would be so publicized to show world public opinion that Jewish spies do not care one way or another for Israel once they are caught.

Others said that his conscience rebelled against his brutality and meanness and therefore he killed himself.

What interests us most is that Max Bennett killed himself after he confessed. He got a razor from one of his friends in exchange for half a chicken and used that to end a life full of crime.

After his suicide the Iraqi Embassy sent a note to the Egyptian Government stating that Max Bennett was the leader of the Zionist organization in Iraq, and that he had also lived in Teheran and led the Zionist movement in Persia. He got his orders directly from Tel Aviv and committed the following crimes in 1951 :

1. Forged passports for Jewish immigrants.
2. Smuggled men and money to Israel.

The important thing is that Max Bennett came to commit larceny in Egypt. There his life came to an end. His body was sent to be buried elsewhere.



Wounded British soldier being carried to hospital after the blowing up of the Goldsmith club.

ZIONIST ATROCITIES

Since hostilities started in Palestine in November 1947, the Zionists have deliberately desecrated, damaged and destroyed many of the sacred Christian and Moslem Holy Places, shrines and institutions.

The commission of these sacrilegious crimes by the Zionists was confirmed in a manifesto issued by the Union of Christian Churches in Palestine, as stated in an Associated Press cable published in "The New York Times" of 1st June 1948. The Union of Christian Churches consists of the following :

Orthodox Patriarchate, Latin Patriarchate, Armenian Orthodox Patriarchate, Custodian de Terra Sancta, Coptic Patriarchate, Vicar of the Melkite (Catholic) Patriarchate, Metropolitan of the Syriac Orthodox Community, Vicar of the Armenian Catholic Patriarchate, Arab Evangelical

Episcopal Community, Vicar of the Syriac Catholic Patriarchate, and Arab Lutheran Community in Palestine.

This reliable and impartial body, representing all Christian churches and denominations in Palestine, complained that the Jewish forces had used ten Christian religious and humanitarian institutions in Jerusalem as military bases and that fourteen institutions in the Holy City were destroyed or damaged by shell-fire. Three priests were killed, two wounded and more than 100 women and children and other non-combatants have become casualties inside Jerusalem since the Jews began the attack. The manifesto said :

"We declare it the truth, and an objective fact, when we add: The Arabs have stated they respected the Holy Places, the churches, the convents and the Red Cross institutions. In fact they have respected them up to the present time."

The statement, addressed to religious and political authorities throughout the world, added:

"I. — That it was the Jews who began on the morning of Saturday, May 15, to occupy by



*The entrance of Radio cinema in Cairo,
where an incendiary bomb was found.*

armed force the Convent of Notre Dame de France, the Redemptionist Sisters and the French Hospital, which they fortified and from which they began to fire on the Holy City.

"II. — That they occupied likewise, on Mount Zion, the Monastery of the German Benedictine Fathers and two convents of the Holy Trinity and Saint George, belonging to the Greek Orthodox Church, which served for military operations and from which they fired on the City of Jerusalem. They occupy today buildings which fly flags of the Holy See, of France, of the Holy Sepulchre and of the International Red Cross."

The manifesto included the following list of institutions "from which Jews directed their fire on the Holy City :"

"1. — The Orthodox Greek Convent of St. George, as well as part of the Armenian Orthodox Convent, occupied by Jews, May 14.

"2. — The Convent of Notre Dame de France, occupied May 15, fortified and made a principal base of attack on the Holy City.

"3. — The Convent of the Redemptionist Sisters, occupied May 15 and employed in the same manner as Notre Dame.

"4. — The French Hospital, which the Jews occupied militarily in spite of the presence of the Sisters of St. Joseph and their patients and regardless of the Red Cross flag flying from its staff.

"5. — The Italian Hospital, which the International Red Cross placed under its protection May 15. A force of armed Jews occupied the hospital, took down the Red Cross flag and raised their own flag in spite of protests of the Italian Consul. They used terraces as gun emplacements.

"6. — The apostolic delegation building, protected by the flag of the Holy See.

"7. — The Monastery of the German Benedictine Fathers, occupied May 18 and used by Jews as a strategic position and one of their principal bases for firing against the Holy City.

"8. — The English School of Mount Zion and



Another victim of Zionist terrorism!...

Murder of British soldiers.

the Greek Orthodox Convent of St. John, occupied May 15.

Israeli fighters fired shells from the Hebrew University and Hadassah Hospital on Mount Scopus and also from two large synagogues in the Old City.

The following institutions had been hit by shell-fire and seized by Jews:

"1. — The Convent of Notre Dame, a large part of which was destroyed following the occupation by Jews.

"2. — The Redemptionist Convent, which Jews destroyed and partly burned.

"3. — The German Benedictine Monastery, of which the tower and church had been damaged following the Jewish occupation.

"4. — The Seminary of St. Anne (inside Arab lines of the Old City), which received two shells, one May 17 and the second May 19, destroying walls and wounding refugees.

"5. — The Church of Sts. Constantine and He-

lena, near the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, which were damaged by a shell, the blast striking dome of the Holy Sepulchre, May 17.

"6. — The court of the Orthodox Syrian Church of St. Mark, which received a shell May 16 that killed Father Pierre Somi, secretary to the Bishop, and wounded two persons.

"7. — The Orthodox Greek Convent of St. George, next to the Greek Catholic Cathedral, which May 18 received a shell which broke the convent roof tiles and damaged windows of the cathedral.

"8. — The Convent of the Archangel of the Orthodox Copts, located over the Grotto of the Holy Cross, which is part of the Holy Sepulchre. It was struck by a shell and damaged May 23.

"9. — The Convent of the Orthodox Copts received a shell May 24 which wounded some refugees.

"10. — The large Monastery of the Franciscan Fathers, situated near the Holy Sepulchre, was

عندما المصير استولى على مصر القذرة المصيرية

اسرائيل حاولت ايجاد النار في مصر

الرجل الذي كان يبيع النيران في مصر من جديد - وبعد حادثة ٢٦ يناير على نطاق واسع - ... انزلت في ناطق السكك في سيناء
البريد - وفي يوم السبت - وفي التوسيعات المتعددة - وفي ليلة اليوم المصيرية في القاهرة - والإسكندرية - وفي كل مكان ... لتصبح
الرجال الذين هم في القاهرة من هذه النيران - وكان مثله هذا ... وفيه وفيه في القاهرة - ولقد كان لهؤلاء النيران - في اسرائيل - وكانت
الرجال الذين هم في القاهرة من هذه النيران - وكان مثله هذا ... وفيه وفيه في القاهرة - ولقد كان لهؤلاء النيران - في اسرائيل - وكانت
الرجال الذين هم في القاهرة من هذه النيران - وكان مثله هذا ... وفيه وفيه في القاهرة - ولقد كان لهؤلاء النيران - في اسرائيل - وكانت



الرجل الذي كان يبيع النيران في مصر من جديد - وبعد حادثة ٢٦ يناير على نطاق واسع - ... انزلت في ناطق السكك في سيناء
البريد - وفي يوم السبت - وفي التوسيعات المتعددة - وفي ليلة اليوم المصيرية في القاهرة - والإسكندرية - وفي كل مكان ... لتصبح
الرجال الذين هم في القاهرة من هذه النيران - وكان مثله هذا ... وفيه وفيه في القاهرة - ولقد كان لهؤلاء النيران - في اسرائيل - وكانت

Maroun Ayak, proprietor of the spectacles shop of Alexandria; Natanson and Levi used to buy spectacle cases from him, which they later filled with incendiary material. His testimony was very helpful to the investigator.

hit by shells May 19, 23 and 24. The orphanage, convent court and general secretariat were damaged. Many children were killed or wounded.

"11. — The Latin patriarchate received shells May 23, 26, 27 and 28. The environs were damaged and many were wounded.

"12. — The Greek Catholic patriarchate received shells at its entrance May 16 and 29. Buildings were damaged and people were wounded.

"13. The Orthodox Armenian Convent was hit by over 100 shells fired by Jews from the Benedictine Monastery on Mount Zion. Eight of the refugees in the convent were killed and about 120 wounded."

Moslem Holy Places also had their share of Zionist Atrocities :

1) "Al-Masjid Al-Aqsa" (the second greatest Holy Mosque in the world) hit by incendiary bombs, one of which demolished its roof. The Zionists actually intended to wipe it out in order

to build the Temple of Solomon in its place. This attack was made during the month of Ramadan — the month of fasting — on 6-7-1948. Had it not been for those who gave their lives in defence of this Mosque, it would have been completely destroyed. Forty bombs were dropped within the shrine of the Holy Rock. Its courtyard was demolished almost entirely.

2) The Mosque of the Red Minaret was attacked, its minaret and Eastern Wall were demolished.

3) "Omar Ibn-el-Khattab's" Mosque, near the Resurrection Church, was bombed.

Women and children of the Tantoura Village, Haifa District, were taken prisoners, raped and massacred.

A woman and her two children were taken prisoners by the Zionists. The two children were slaughtered, actually in their mother's laps. The poor mother was left for a while to watch her own children soaking in their blood, and then she was shot dead.



Max Bennett put an end to his own life.

In one of the mosques, the Zionists gathered Arab prisoners and the old and disabled, poured petrol on them and burnt them, as well as the mosque.

Women and children were herded into the Maronite Church in Haifa and lined before a

firing squad. Facing this cruel death they were told: "Don't fear... the weapon is sharp."

Prisoners whom the Zionists wanted to murder were gathered together, usually in a mosque, and blown up by bombers or used as targets for machine-gun practice.



The late Lord Moyne, the British minister of Supply for the Middle East; who was assassinated by Zionist terrorists in Cairo.

ZIONISTS ASSASSINATE LORD MOYNE,

British Minister of Supplies in the Middle East.

On November the 6th, 1944, the British Embassy in Cairo issued a statement stating that two armed men in European clothing had made an attempt on the life of the British Minister resident in the Middle East, and seriously injured him. This attempt took place in his private residence a few minutes past one o'clock. Lord Moyne was carried to the hospital. A short time later the two criminals were arrested.

The murderers tried to conceal their identity but it was revealed by an authoritative British source and they were obliged to make a statement. They admitted that they committed the crime in defence of the Jewish cause. The statement made by Sir Bernard Paget, G.O.C., Middle

East Command, revealed that the assassins were Jews.

Lord Samuel, who had been for some years as High Commissioner in Egypt, declared in the House of Commons that he was most outraged at the assailants, and suggested that the Palestinian people should expel this band of criminals from their land.

The Jewish Agency issued a statement, reported by Reuter's correspondent in Jerusalem, describing how the Jewish people everywhere abhorred this terrible crime.

It is interesting to note that the Jewish people claimed that they had nothing to do with the crime, while the criminals were making a written confession admitting that they were Jews, Zionists and members of the "Stern" gang who fought for the liberation of Israel, and that they had come to Egypt only to commit the crime, on orders from the "Stern" gang.



The late Count Bernadotte the United Nations mediator in Palestine was murdered by the Zionists.

COUNT BERNADOTTE

"Jerusalem belong to the Arabs; it should be given to them as part of the general settlement of the Palestine Problem."

"The Palestine problem which confused U.N. and confused British politicians famous for their patience and resolution will be solved by myself."

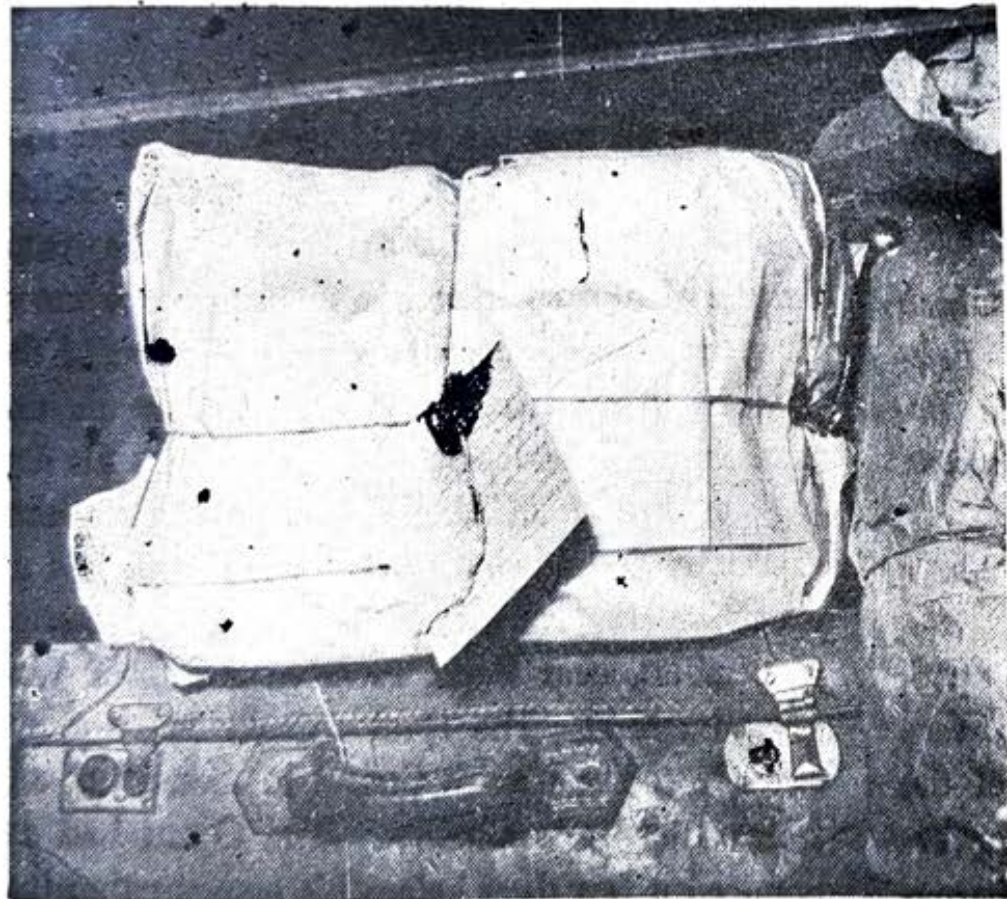
Count Bernadotte.

On the evening of Friday, September 17, 1948, the world's political and diplomatic circles were shocked by the news of the assassination of the United Nations representative and mediator between the Arabs and the Jews: Count Bernadotte.

The brief news-flash read as follows: "This afternoon Count Bernadotte, U.N. mediator in

Palestine, and French Col. Cire were murdered within the Jewish Zone in Jerusalem while travelling in their car; they were attacked by men in army uniforms, who shot them dead near the Sheikh Garrah district."

People all over the world wondered what motives could lead to such a terrible crime. Politicians in America, Britain and France were perplexed and could not even believe the news. They had heard rumours of the intention of the Zionists to murder the Count, but they did not take the news seriously, as they thought his acting on behalf of the U.N. would spare him, especially as he was a mediator only and had no executive power. U.N., then holding its session at Chaillot, near Paris, received the shock with great concern. The Quai d'Orsay received the news from the French Consul at Jerusalem, and transmitted it to Chaillot. The Count had announced a few days before his assassination that he would shortly return to Paris with a solution for the Palestine problem which he optimistically hoped would prove satisfactory.



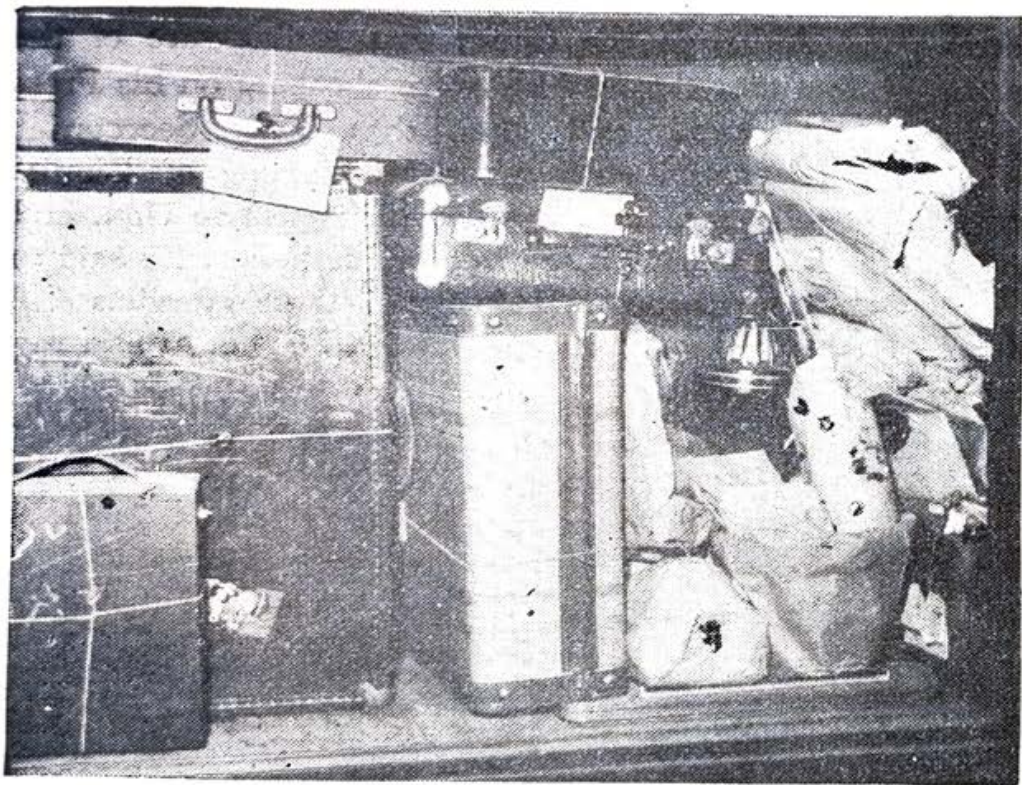
Court exhibits...
Microfilms containing Israeli instructions
to zionist spies in Egypt.

While many politicians were still dazed, the
men who knew the Zionists well enough and were
acquainted with their ways and methods, found
the real motive behind the crime. Count Berna-
dote had prepared his report and sent it to the
U.N. Secretariat at Chaillot. Those who
read his report knew the reason of his assassina-
tion. The rest were at least acquainted with a
few of the statements he made to the Press. One
reads :

*"Jerusalem belong to the Arabs; it
should be given to them as part of*

*the general settlement of the Pales-
tine Problem."*

Although the Count was well aware of the
fact that the Zionists were checking on his Press
statements, and that the U.N. Secretariat
was packed with Jewish employees of Zionist
tendencies, he forwarded his report to U.N. and
continued his inspection of the zone. He said to
press reporters : "I do not like the guerillas and
snipers, and I do not want to be shot at and my
life wasted."



Packets and bags containing concrete evidence of the charges against the Zionist Spies.

ZIONISM AND COMMUNISM

Zionism and Communism are two distinctive forces with one political objective — world domination. Both powers co-operate secretly and in public without friction since the power in the end will eventually go to Zionism.

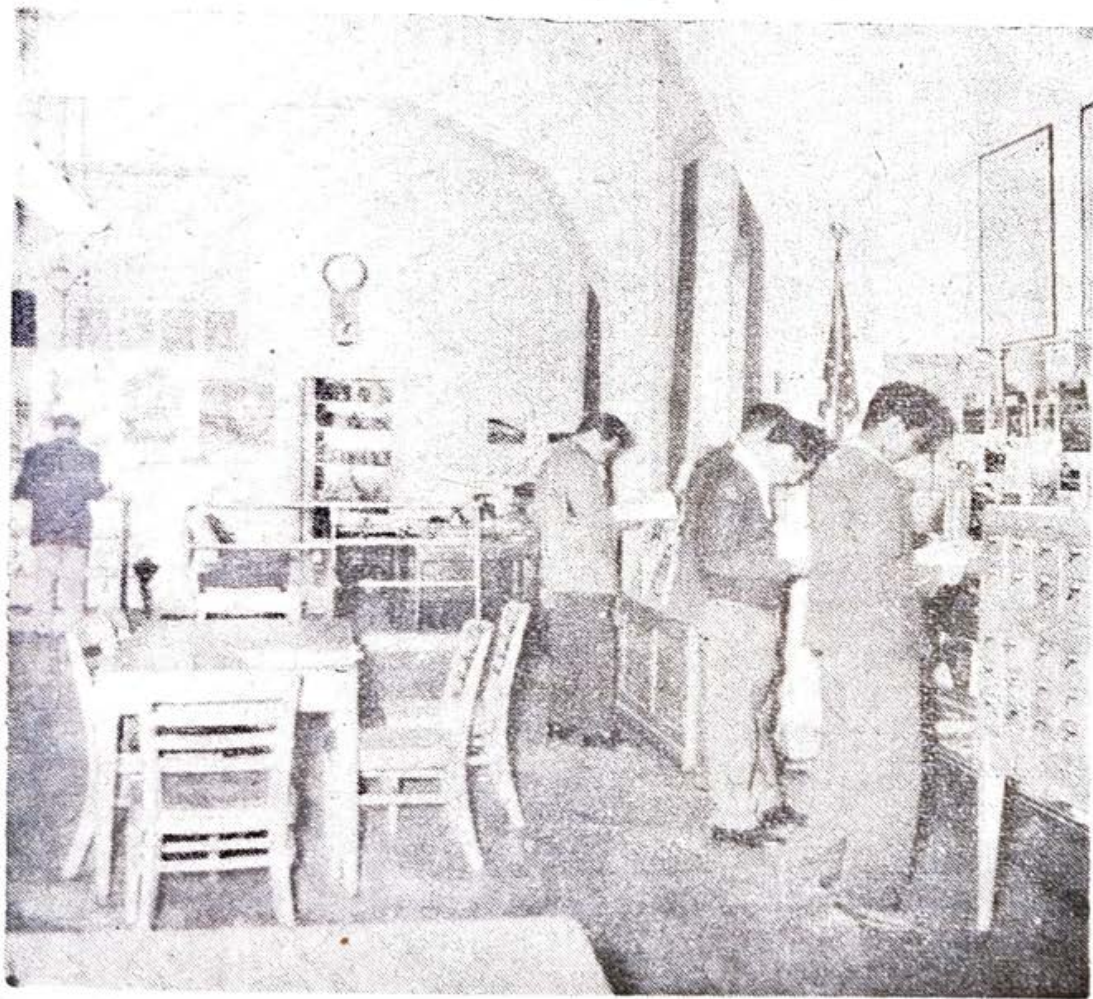
History gives us a good deal of evidence. The Jews, badly treated by Czarist Russia, were given places of eminence in Communist governments. This is not only because Karl Marx was a Jew, nor is it because "God's chosen people are the Israelites." They will not achieve supremacy until they destroy the Islamic and Christian countries all over the world. Therefore Communism helps Zionism and each in its own way completes the other; only thus will they reach their aim — Zionist world supremacy.

Zionists always infuse colonized countries with the ideology of Communism. This disguised in other countries, became quite obvious in Egypt. People knew that Henri Curiel, head of the Communist underground organization in Egypt, who was deported to Italy, was in fact a Zionist

leader. Not only was he a link between both "isms," but also was a cheat. He cared not at all for Communism, he was purely a Zionist. The Communist party in Egypt printed leaflets saying that the Egyptians had nothing to do with Palestine and should not interfere in that dispute.

But some members of this Communist party began to say that this was completely against the teachings of their spiritual father Karl Marx, who defined the country as the area inhabited by people with the same history and economic conditions. Thus how could Israel spring up between the Moslem Arabs? The Communists discussed this until finally they realized that Curiel's Communism is Tel Aviv made to further the aims of Weissman.

Why was Zionism always eager to establish a Communist party in Egypt? Not because it cared much for Egypt's good — if that was the way to it. All it was interested in, was the dislocation of values in Egypt so that Communism might spread without opposition throughout the Middle East.



United States Library, where an incendiary bomb was planted.

CHIEF RABBI IN EGYPT CATEGORICALLY
DENIES JEWISH PERSECUTION IN EGYPT
AND ASSERTS THAT THE JEWISH COM-
MUNITY IS LEADING A HAPPY AND
PEACEFUL LIFE

The Chief Rabbi in Egypt affirms that Egyptians Jews are not subjected to any kind of racial discrimination.

"By reason of my status as the Spiritual Head of the Jewish Communities in Egypt, and in complete agreement with the members of those communities, who include well-known personalities engaged in the various intellectual, financial, industrial and commercial activities of the country, I consider it my duty to declare that, not only does racial discrimination not exist, but on the contrary, especially since the inauguration of the new régime, the authorities of the country

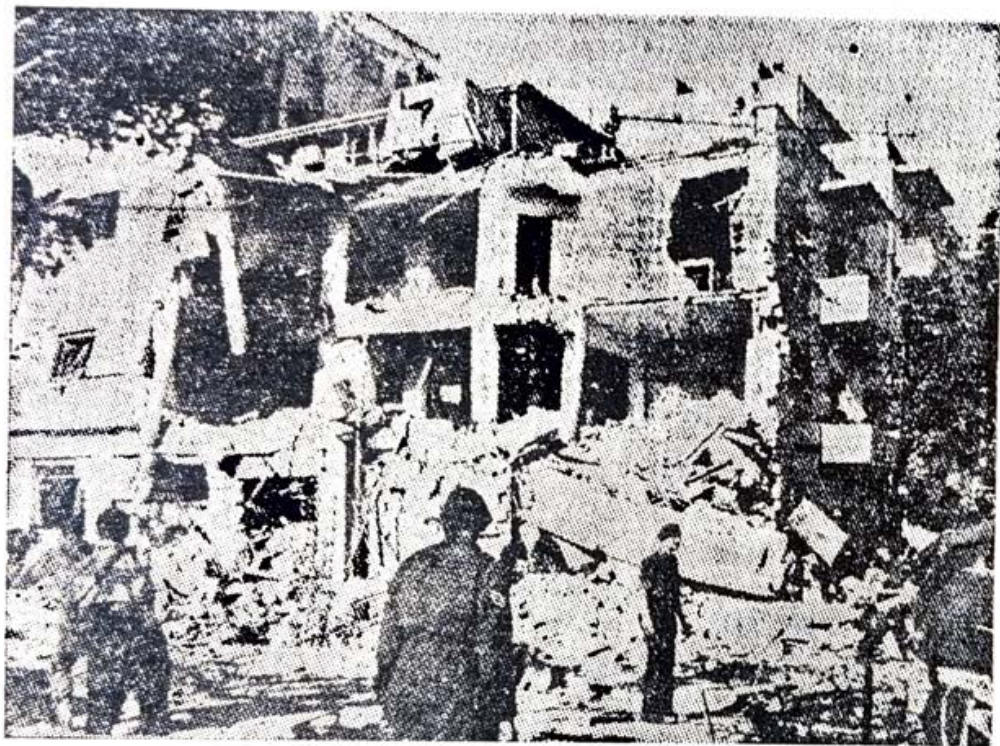
have, on different occasions, manifested their sympathy with Egyptian Jewry.

"For their part, Jews in Egypt in their loyalty to the country have constantly shared wholeheartedly in all manifestations of a national character, as recently, on the occasion of the happy conclusion of the Agreement of the Suez Evacuation and, again, when there was the criminal and unsuccessful attack on the Head of the Government.

"In conclusion I should like to say that all our cultural, educational, charitable and social institutions continue to function as in the past, enjoying the friendly support of the Government.

"Once again I would like to insist most emphatically that no discrimination exists against our communities, whose members go about their business in complete confidence.

"For their part, the authorities have on several occasions made a point of affirming the complete loyalty of our members to the country."



*"Goldsmith Club," for British Officers:
Picture taken after the club was bombed.*

CONCLUSION

We have tried to show world public opinion occupied as it always is with the immediate problems which confront it — that Zionist activities in the Middle East as a whole are still mischievous. We have gathered together only a few of the vile deeds of Zionism, deeds which have shaken the conscience of civilized humanity but may have been forgotten by now.

We have stressed the fact — and produced sufficient material evidence — that Egypt has never been an enemy of a certain creed or a particular

race as such. And that even during the Palestinian war the civil rights of the Jews domiciled in Egypt were respected.

But we are determined to stand firm for law and order and to strike swiftly at those who mistake our civilized and tolerant attitude for weakness, and commit crimes against the peaceful citizens of this land, no matter of what creed or nationality the culprits may be.

Let it also be known that although public opinion in Egypt has demanded death for the Zionist spies caught committing larceny in our midst, this country will continue to treat the non-Zionists with the kindness and respect due to every decent citizen.



A victim of Zionist terrorism...